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<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US98/14209 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 8 July 1998 (08.07.98)  <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 08/891,850      9 July 1997 (09.07.97)      US  <b>(71) Applicant:</b> S. C. JOHNSON & SON, INC. [US/US]; 1525 Howe Street, Racine, WI 53403 (US).  <b>(72) Inventors:</b> SRAMEK, John, A.; 4 Redwood Court, Racine, WI 53402 (US). STRASH, Thomas, A.; 1919 - 15th Street, Kenosha, WI 53140 (US).  <b>(74) Agents:</b> HOUSER, David, J. et al.; S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Patent Section, 1525 Howe Street, Racine, WI 53403 (US).	<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AU, CA, JP, NZ, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>	
<b>(54) Title:</b> MOIST FABRIC WIPE AND METHOD OF USING IT  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  Disclosed herein are methods for use of a towelette to clean stains from clothing and upholstery. The towelette is impregnated with a cleaning solution that is primarily water, but also contains a volatile cleaning agent and a surfactant. The pH and surfactant concentrations of the cleaning solution are regulated. The wipe reduces the incidence of readily visible rings around treated stains.		

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## MOIST FABRIC WIPE AND METHOD OF USING IT

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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This invention relates to wipes useful for removing stains from clothing, upholstery or the like. More particularly, it relates to the use of wipes to remove such stains without leaving a ring.

15

Pre-moistened wipes have been used to clean various hard surfaces. See e.g. U.S. patent 4,666,621. The disclosure of this patent and of all other publications referred to herein are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein. Such wipes have also been used to clean human skin (e.g. baby wiping products; after meal cleanup products). Such products typically contain water and alcohol to assist in drying the surface being cleaned. Some also contain a surfactant.

20

However, cleaning spots that are on clothing or upholstery presents a more difficult challenge. When the fabric is immersed in a cleaning solution and entirely wetted, the stain can be mobilized, and the staining material and cleaning solution can then be rinsed away. This is the standard technique used in automated clothes washers. This process can be assisted by pre-treating the stain with a stain remover.

25

In a number of situations this type of cleaning is impractical for clothing. For example, when traveling one may not have access to an automated washer or dryer, or the time to use them. Moreover, upholstery often cannot easily be removed from furniture for immersion type cleaning.

30

Another approach is to remove most of the staining material with an absorbent paper towel or the like (e.g. picking off chunks of food). One then applies a cleaning solution to the fabric which causes the stain to migrate into another absorbent towel placed under the fabric. This technique has utility in some cases, but can leave visible staining material behind. In any event, it is generally unsuitable for use with upholstered furniture.

5 Another approach is to apply a cleaning solution to a stained area of the fabric, and then to rub the solution into the stain in order to mobilize it and disperse it across a larger area of the fabric. The fabric is then allowed to dry. In this technique, much of the staining material stays behind, albeit it is dispersed so that it is much less visible. This approach has been applied to fresh stains using towelettes that are pre-  
10 moistened with a cleaning solution. Such a cleaning solution typically has 3.5% - 4.0% surfactant, a few percent of volatile solvents such as alcohols and glycol ethers, over 90% water, and a few other ingredients such as fragrances and preservatives.

Unfortunately, this approach can leave a visible ring at the outer periphery of the cleaning solution dispersion on the fabric, even when the main stain has been  
15 adequately cleaned. This problem is particularly troubling for stains containing oils (e.g. salad dressing stains).

In unrelated contexts (e.g. window glass cleaners containing ammonia), cleaning solutions have previously been formulated containing very low surfactant levels.

20 It can thus be seen that there is a need for an improved fabric wipe.

### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect the invention provides a method for cleaning a stain spot that is  
25 located at a position on a fabric. A wiping applicator has been impregnated with a cleaning solution. The cleaning solution contains water, a volatile agent selected from the group consisting of alcohols, glycols, glycol ethers, and glycerine (mixtures thereof are preferred), and less than 1% by weight surfactant.

The applicator is made to contact the spot so as to transfer some cleaning  
30 solution from the wiping applicator to the spot. The cleaning solution then migrates outwardly from the spot to disperse the spot on the fabric. A volatile portion of the cleaning solution then evaporates from the fabric. Optionally, the cleaning solution may contain a fragrance, a preservative, a pH buffer, and at very low concentrations

- 5 (e.g. .5% or less) water insoluble solvents such as mineral spirits, tetradecene, and d-limonene.

The cleaning solution may also contain an enzyme selected from the group consisting of protease and lipase. By including these enzymes, the stain can be pretreated for later conventional washing (e.g. any remnants of the stain will not set  
10 into the fabric as well if the enzymes are present).

After the method is performed, the fabric does not have a readily visible ring around the position that the spot had occupied prior to the method. By readily visible we mean not visible to the unaided adult eye (a majority out of ten randomly chosen adults) from 18" away under average daylight (see generally ASTM D4265, note 6).

- 15 For particularly difficult spots, a paper towel or other separate cloth can be used to remove excess stain residue from the spot before beginning the method, and one can then rub the applicator on the spot in a generally spiral motion beginning at the outside of the stain and working towards the center. For best results, it is preferred that the spot be cleaned while it is still fresh.

- 20 The invention is suitable for removing spots from clothing and upholstery fabric. It should also be useful in connection with other types of fabrics (e.g. carpets; drapes).

- A wide variety of stains can be cleaned using the methods of the present invention. These include, without limitation, those caused by foods, beverages, plants  
25 (e.g. grass) and soil/dirt stains. Other organic and inorganic stains are also intended to be encompassed within the phrase "stain spot". This technique is particularly useful on stains caused by edible oils such as cooking oil, and/or by food stains caused by very oily materials such as Italian dressing.

- The wiping applicator is preferably a towelette, although the wiping applicator  
30 can instead be in various other forms so long as the wiping applicator includes a substrate from which cleaning solution may be readily transferred to a fabric to be cleaned. For example, a daubing applicator having a daubing pad can be used. Daubing applicators well known to the art include bottles having caps that include a pad that is directly wettable by the contents of the bottle.

5           The preferred towelette may be made of any material capable of serving as the vehicle for the cleaning solution. However, it is preferably sufficiently resistant to abrasion that it can be rubbed on a fabric without crumbling or leaving lint. Polymeric woven and non-woven fabrics are thus preferred. Rayons, nylons and polyesters and are especially preferred. One non-woven rayon towelette was made  
10   from a carded, non-woven 80% rayon/20% acrylic latex chemical binder fabric. Such a towelette base (without the cleaning solution) is commercially available from Fort Howard Corporation, Green Bay, Wisconsin as Grades 971 and 980. Another towelette could be formed from rayon-regenerated cellulose.

          It has surprisingly been learned that a large portion of the material constituting  
15   the visible ring that is present when using other dispersion spot cleaners is the residue of the cleaning solution itself (rather than an outer wave of staining material). In the present methods, very low concentrations of surfactant are used, and the pH of the cleaning solution is carefully regulated. In this regard, the cleaning solution has less than 1% surfactant and preferably a pH of between 5.5 and 7.0. A surfactant  
20   concentration between 0.0001 and 1% is preferred.

          In other preferred formulations, soil release polymers are also added. Traditionally, a soil release polymer is a polymer that, when allowed to coat a fiber, aids in the release of subsequently applied soils. In the method of the invention, such polymers are applied subsequent to soiling and aid in the removal of soils already in  
25   place on the fiber, presumably by the displacement of such soils. Ethoxylated polyesters are preferred such as Sokalan HP-22 (available from BASF). Other soil releasing ethoxylated polyesters are those sold under the name ALCO Alcosperse 745.

          Still other soil release polymers are available from Rhone-Poulenc under the names Repal-O-Tex QCF, QCL, QCS, QCX and SRP. They are water  
30   dispersible/water soluble nonionic polyester condensation polymers of polyethylene oxide and dicarboxy anhydrides.

          The surfactant can be selected from a wide variety of anionic, cationic, nonionic, and/or zwitterionic surfactants. Preferably, low foaming surfactants are chosen. Examples of these are described in U.S. patent 4,448,704.

5           Particularly preferred are the anionic surfactants such as the sulfonates (e.g. sodium dodecyl benzene sulfonate). Another preferred anionic surfactants is sodium lauryl ether sulfate.

          The cleaning solution contains mostly water (e.g. preferably upwards of 90%). This is because many food and beverage stains are water soluble.

10           The volatile cleaning agents together will collectively be in the 1%-20% (preferably 3%-10%) range. The preferred glycol ethers are the ethylene glycol ethers (such as those sold as part of the Dowanol series by Dow Chemical) and propylene glycol ethers which are also sold as the Dowanol series by Dow Chemical.

          The preferred alcohols are organic alcohols having ten carbons or fewer  
15 (especially the highly volatile, low molecular weight alcohols such as ethanol, isopropanol, butanol and t-butyl alcohol).

          The preferred glycols are those containing ten carbons or less such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, and hexylene glycol.

          These solvent, cleaning agents are highly volatile. Thus, the applicator should  
20 be stored in a sealed container prior to use. A preferred container is a sealed pouch. See e.g. the pouch structure of U.S. patent 4,409,116. Such a pouch can be carried conveniently by a traveler or diner and thus be available in case of accidents. Because it is particularly important that the stain be treated while it is still fresh in order for the present methods to be most effective, the convenience of a pouch is important.

25           In another aspect, the invention provides a wiping applicator for use in the above methods. The applicator is impregnated with the above cleaning solution.

          A primary object of the invention is to provide methods for using a fabric wipe which permit the cleaning or visual alleviation of fabric stains without leaving rings that are owing to the cleaning solution.

30           Another object is to provide a method of the above kind that can be used without automated washers or dryers.

          Another object is to provide wipes of the above kind that are portable, inexpensive, and especially effective on oily stains.

- 6 -

5 A further object is to provide fabric wipes that can clean stains on dark fabric clothing or upholstery without adversely affecting the color of most clothing and upholstery.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide fabric wipes of the above kind that are effective on freshly made, water-based stains.

10 Still other objects and advantage of the present invention will become apparent from examination of the specification and claims which follow.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

15 A first example of a cleaning solution useful with the fabric wipes of the present invention is:

#### Example 1

	deionized water	92.79%	solvent
20	isopropanol	3.50%	volatile cleaning agent
	ethylene glycol mono- butyl ether	1.00%	volatile cleaning agent
	ethylene glycol N-hexyl ether	0.90%	volatile cleaning agent
25	propylene glycol	1.00%	volatile cleaning agent
	sodium dodecyl benzene sulfonate	0.08%	surfactant
	sodium citrate	0.33%	builder, pH buffer
	Sokalan HP-22	0.30%	soil release polymer
30	(20% active)		
	Takasago RI-1561/2	0.10%	fragrance



- 7 -

- 5 A second example of a cleaning solution useful with the fabric wipes of the present invention is:

Example 2

10	deionized water	92.63%	solvent
	isopropanol	3.50%	volatile cleaning agent
	ethylene glycol mono-	1.00%	volatile cleaning agent
	butyl ether		
	ethylene glycol N-hexyl	0.90%	volatile cleaning agent
15	ether		
	propylene glycol	1.00%	volatile cleaning agent
	sodium dodecyl benzene	0.08%	surfactant
	sulfonate		
	Proxel GXL	0.10%	preservative
20	sodium citrate	0.34%	builder, pH buffer
	Sokalan HP-22	0.30%	soil release polymer
	(20% active)		
	d-Limonene	0.15%	solvent/fragrance

- 25 The Proxel GXL of Example 2 is a preservative available from Zeneca. Another suitable preservative is Kathon CG-ICP from Rohm & Haas.

- 5" x 6" cutouts of Fort Howard 80/20 rayon/acrylic latex non-woven material can be submerged for ten seconds in a container filled with one of the above cleaning solutions. The towelettes can then be plucked from the bath and permitted to briefly  
30 drip off. They can then be placed in air tight containers until testing.

Alternatively, 3 grams of the cleaning solution can be placed in a pouch with a 5" x 6" swatch of the non-woven material. The pouch can then be sealed until use.

Towelettes so made were used for the following tests. Textile testing swatches were made of cotton or cotton/polyester blend. The fabrics were either white or

8 -

located at a position on a fabric,  
 designated with a cleaning solution,  
 agent selected from the group  
 glycerine, and between 0.0001%  
 the spot so as to transfer some of the  
 the spot; and  
 the outwardly from the spot to  
 the cleaning solution to evaporate

the fabric to be cleaned is selected  
 dry fabric; and  
 the fabric does not have a  
 that had occupied prior to performing

wiping applicator is in the form of

towelette is formed from a

cleaning solution has a pH of  
 ated polyester.

various food and beverage products. After  
 with a napkin or paper towel (e.g. pieces of  
 as the staining material), the swatches were  
 then, the stains were permitted to dry. The  
 and evaluated on stain removal and ring

significant ringing problem on darker fabrics  
 reduction in visible ringing when the  
 to a commercially available fabric wipe).  
 the preferred embodiments of the present  
 within the intended scope of the claims. For  
 that feeds fluid to a pad (similar to a shoe  
 of the cleaning solution may be changed to  
 which follow should be looked to in order to

#### Applicability

of cleaning stains on fabrics (especially  
 ual ringing.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. l. Application No

PCT/US 98/14209

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 6 D06L1/02 C11D17/04

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 D06L C11D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 336 024 A (ROSSARD JEAN-CLAUDE ET AL) 22 June 1982 see column 6, lines 30-37; column 7, lines 21-34; examples 19, 22-27, 30; experiments 1, 7A-E, 8D1	1,2,6,11
X	WO 97 00992 A (PROCTER & GAMBLE) 9 January 1997 see example 1	1-4,9, 10,12,13
X	US 4 725 489 A (JONES JACK D ET AL) 16 February 1988 see column 4, line 15 - column 5, line 55; examples 2-8,10	12,13
A	see column 9, line 55 - line 66 --- -/-	3,4,7,8

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 October 1998

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Int :ional Application No

PCT/US 98/14209

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